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OF

MANUSCRIPTS, EXCERPTA, PRINTS AND MAPS,

AVAILABLE AS MATERIAL FOR

A HISTORY OF

THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

COMPILED BY THE ORDER OF

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY

The Long Island Historical Society

1909

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THE TROW PRESS

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PREFACE.

A NUMBER of scholarly and influential citizens of Brooklyn favoring the collection and compilation of material affording authentic and authoritative information relating to the past and present history of the place and its inhabitants, brought the project to the consideration of the Board of Directors of the Long Island Historical Society at its meeting held on October 19, 1896. Recognizing the local importance of the proposed undertaking, the board thereupon appointed Tunis G. Bergen, Wilhelmus Mynderse, and John Jay Pierrepont to be a committee to wait upon the Honorable Frederick W. Wurster, the mayor of the city of Brooklyn, and ascertain his views and report them to the board. The committee's consultation with his Honor the Mayor eventuated in the enactment by the Legislature of the State of New York of a law authorizing the prosecution of the work. At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Long Island Historical Society, on May 24, 1897, it was resolved that a committee should be appointed with power to take the direction and superintendence of the collection and compilation of materials available for the publication of a history of the city as contemplated and proposed, and the board delegated Tunis G. Bergen, Wilhelmus Mynderse, John Jay Pierrepont, Alfred T. White, and James H. Bates to discharge the duties of that committee.

On June 28, 1897, the Honorable Frederick W. Wurster, mayor of the city, empowered the Long Island Historical Society to take charge of the work. The committee, in order to further as speedily as practicable the compilation of the most available and valuable material, determined to have

transcripts made of the Dutch and English text of the records of the early settled towns, namely, those of Midwout (afterward Flatbush), Brooklyn, Amersfoort (afterward Flatlands), New Utrecht, Gravesend, and Bushwick. However, before the close of the year 1897, the proposed changes of the form of government of the municipality influenced the committee to discontinue the undertaken work, and thereafter, when the administration of the local government should warrant the further prosecution of it, to have it resumed.

On March 25, 1903, the work of transcribing the Dutch and English text of the extant records of the six towns, first seated on the present territory of Kings County, was again undertaken, and prosecuted until, in July, 1904, when in conjunction with it, the committee decided to enlarge the field of work, and to have material collected and compiled relating to the discovery of the site of the city, the tribal title of the Indians inhabiting it, and other particulars disclosing the physical features of its territory, the original names designating them, and subsequent events specializing the information extant in Europe in the sixteenth century regarding the name by which the site of the city was designated, the explorations enlarging the geographical knowledge of the adjacent country, the savages occupying it, and the traffic begun with them by adventurous traders. Still later, attention was given to the collection and compilation of other material for the development of the history of the first settlements and their inhabitants under the government of the West-India Company, when Long Island lay within the territorial extent of New Netherland, and onward, when it and its inhabitants fell under the rule of the English Crown, and finally to the period in which it became a part of the State of New York, and its people free and independent citizens of the United States of America.

The material now collected comprises authentic and authoritative information appertaining to the past and present history of the Borough of Brooklyn. It embodies no baseless theories, no specious speculations. The present catalogue discloses by references and notes the quality and quantity of this compiled material which chronologically ranges through four centuries.

The value of the projected history cannot be overestimated in view of the fact that the future growth of the borough and its increased population will have advanced it, even in so short a space of time as a hundred years, to a standard far beyond any conceivable at the present time.

The delineation of a map, representing the original lines of the first plantations, farms, sites of villages, and building plots, with their metes and bounds, as described in the letters patent and extant deeds, granted and issued under the sanction of the successive directors-general and councils of New Netherland, 1636–1674, together with the cartographic outlines of the traversed roads and Indian paths, extending across the territory now lying within the bounds of the Borough of Brooklyn, has recently been undertaken. Two other maps, one exhibiting some of the subdivisions of the early farms, and a second, drawn to the same scale as the others, representing the lines of the present avenues, streets, and roads within the limits of the Borough of Brooklyn, which, being outlined on vellum, can be superposed upon the others in order to exhibit the situation of the original plantations, farms, sites of the villages, and building plots, will also be delineated hereafter as contemplated by the committee.

TUNIS G. BERGEN,
Chairman of the Committee.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
December 21, 1909.

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THE WORK AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE.

Chapter 457.

An Act to authorize the city of Brooklyn to provide for collecting and preserving materials for the history of Brooklyn. Accepted by the city.

Became a law May 17, 1897, with the approval of the Governor.

Passed, three fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Mayor of the city of Brooklyn is authorized and empowered, in his discretion, to make such provision as to him may seem proper for the collection, copying, translation, and preservation of documents, records and other materials relating to the history of Brooklyn. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act the sum of thirty thousand dollars may be taken from the revenue fund of said city upon the certification of the said mayor, but no more than six thousand dollars shall be taken or expended for the purposes aforesaid in any one year. The said amounts or any part thereof shall from time to time be paid over to the society, person or persons selected by the said mayor, who may in his discretion designate and authorize the Long Island Historical Society of the city of Brooklyn, or such other person or persons to perform such work as he may direct.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Laws of New York, 120th Session. Vol. 2, pp. 736, 737.

COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF THE WORK.

Members of the Long Island Historical Society appointed to serve on the committee having the direction and supervision of the work:

Tunis G. Bergen,
Wilhelmus Mynderse,
John Jay Pierrepont,
Alfred T. White,
James H. Bates,
Appointed, May 24, 1897.

Frank Sherman Benson,
(James H. Bates, deceased),
Appointed, November 29, 1901.

Robert D. Benedict,
(Wilhelmus Mynderse, deceased),
William G. Low,
(John Jay Pierrepont, resigned),
Appointed, November 19, 1906.

John E. Leech,
(Frank Sherman Benson, deceased),
Appointed May 13, 1907.

The Rev. Reese F. Alsop, D.D.,
(Robert D. Benedict, resigned),
Appointed May 25, 1908.

Members of the present committee:

Tunis G. Bergen, chairman,
Alfred T. White,
William G. Low,
John E. Leech,
The Rev. Reese F. Alsop, D.D.

THE MATERIAL AND SCOPE OF THE PROJECTED HISTORY OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

The collection and compilation of material, as planned and undertaken, to include the transcription of such manuscripts and records as well as such excerpta, copies of maps, pictures of buildings and localities, portraits, and data as shall contribute authentic and important information relating to the past and present history of the place and its inhabitants.

The range of the subject-matter of this history to extend from the year 1523, when a number of ships were fitted out in several ports of France to search westward of Europe for a navigable passage to India, followed by the sailing of one of them, in 1524, on the voyage that led to the discovery of the site of the Borough of Brooklyn; and to continue through the sixteenth century onward to the present time. The geographical name that designated, in 1527, the stretch of land on the east side of the Narrows, now the site of the Borough of Brooklyn, establishes the fact that no other city on the Atlantic coast of the United States of America has the historical distinction of having its site so definitely delineated at so early a date.

The chronological disposition of the material under titled periods and its preservation in tin cases distinguished by consecutive numbers, and the orderly arrangement of the cases in five strongly made and safely locked wooden chests, manifest the care taken to prevent theft and to render the material available for publication. The manuscripts and excerpta contained in the tin cases embodying information relating to the past and present history of the site of the Borough of Brooklyn and its inhabitants now range from

the year 1523 to the year 1851, and are classified under specific headings, severally titled: the Aboriginal period, the French period, the Dutch periods, the English periods, the Revolutionary period, etc., etc.

The text of some of the manuscripts, other than English, embraces transcriptions and translations of six languages: Icelandic, Italian, French, Portuguese, Spanish, and Dutch.

UNWARRANTED CLAIMS OF PRIORITY IN THE DISCOVERY OF LONG ISLAND.

First Manuscript.

A brief review of the misrepresented extent of the early voyages of the Northmen;
and
a short exposition of the groundless allegations of Sebastian Cabot.

Case 1. Folios 45.

Inasmuch as the material disclosing the date of the discovery of Long Island may be regarded as invalidated by the claim that certain Norsemen in the Middle Ages discovered and explored the Atlantic coast of North America as far south as Narragansett Bay, conducive of the belief that the adventurous Scandinavians sailed within sight of the island, a brief review of the Icelandic traditions relating to the finding of the region denominated Vinland will serve introductorily to show that no legitimate evidence can be adduced from the phraseology of the invaluable Sagas to warrant the publication of the claim.

The allegations on which is based the claim that John Cabot and his son Sebastian were the discoverers of land south of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1497, and that Sebastian Cabot sailed either in 1498 or in 1499, south of the latitude of Long Island, inspecting the coast of North America trending thither, are given pertinent consideration in a short exposition, following the brief review of the field of the early voyages of the Northmen.

THE ABORIGINAL PERIOD.

Second Manuscript.

The Duck Tribe of Indians.

Case 1. Folios 3.

As no authentic information is extant regarding the space of time in which the Indians found occupying, in 1524, the western part of Long Island had held possession of it, the history of the aboriginal people titled the Duck tribe justly begins with the discovery of it, and extends to an indefinite date in the following century. When the earliest known ship that ever rode at anchor in the Lower Bay of New York, was first seen there by many members of the tribe, they joyously acclaimed their interest in watching the inquisitive discoverer and a part of the crew embark in a boat and pass through the Narrows and into the Upper Bay, where other members of the tribe put out in canoes to greet the unknown explorers, who, having made a short circuit of that expansive body of water and a hasty survey of the attractive features of the surrounding scenery, hurriedly returned to the ship and continued the northward voyage. Later French explorers and fur traders became familiarly acquainted with the friendly natives. The stretches of ground cultivated by them, and the different channels of water diversifying that part of the island were given descriptive names, which, in corrupted forms, still attest their origin. In 1636 and later, the names of the chiefs and representatives of the tribe conveying to the acquisitive settlers of New Netherland certain portions of their territorial possessions, are found engrossed in letters patent given to the purchasers.

THE FRENCH PERIOD.

As the voyage undertaken in 1524 gave France, by right of discovery, possession of a long stretch of the territory of North America bordering on the Atlantic Ocean between Cape Fear and Cape Breton Island, this acquired domain had historical and geographical distinction until the early part of the seventeenth century, when evidences of the usurpation of it by other European powers became apparent.

Third Manuscript.

Sketch of the life and voyages of discovery of the Florentine navigator, Janus Verrazanus.

Case 1. Folios 10.

It is undeniably established that Janus Verrazanus, historically distinguished under the title of the Florentine navigator, made three voyages to America; the first in 1508, the second in 1524, and the third in 1526. To him must be ascribed the discovery of the site of the Borough of Brooklyn, when, in 1524, he sailed along the Atlantic coast of North America in a fruitless attempt to find a navigable channel or strait leading to the Indian Ocean. His experience as a skilled and intelligent navigator was not only acquired on voyages across the Atlantic Ocean, but on others, chiefly on the Mediterranean Sea. A number of his ancestors held different offices of honor and trust, and were men of considerable wealth, represented both by money and property. He

was born in Florence about the year 1481, and was probably forty-six years old when he met his death, in 1527, at the hand of a body of savages, while ashore in America exploring a region of discovered country. More definite particulars respecting the fields of his notable voyages and the interesting incidents of his remarkable life are disclosed in the thirteen manuscripts hereafter catalogued by their several titles.

Fourth Manuscript.

Fields of discovery of the French in North America between the years 1504 and 1527.

Case 1. Folios 5.

Fifth Manuscript.

Discovery of the St. Lawrence River, in 1508, by Thomas Aubert and Janus Verrazanus.

Case 1. Folios 3.

Sixth Manuscript.

Demanded embargo by Portugal of the ships of Verrazanus in the port of Rouen, in the spring of 1523.

Case 1. Folios 12.

Seventh Manuscript.

Janus Verrazanus describes the incidents of his second voyage to North America.

Case 1. Folios 53.

Eighth Manuscript.

An abridged copy of Janus Verrazanus' letter by Giovanni Battista Ramusio.

Case 1. Folios 47.

Ninth Manuscript.

Bernardo Carli's letter informing his father of Verrazanus' return from his voyage in 1524.

Case 1. Folios 9.

Tenth Manuscript.

Declaration of Zanobus de Rousselay, representing the interests of Verrazanus, at Rouen, September 30, 1525.

Case 1. Folios 4.

Eleventh Manuscript.

Agreement of Philippe Chabot, Jean Ango, Janus Verrazanus, and other associates to further a voyage to the Indies.

Case 1. Folios 9.

Twelfth Manuscript.

Power of attorney given by Janus Verrazanus to his brother Hieronymus and Zanobus de Rousselay.

Case 1. Folios 3.

THIRTEENTH MANUSCRIPT.

Power of attorney given by Janus Verrazanus to Adam Godeffroy.

Case 1. Folios 5.

FOURTEENTH MANUSCRIPT.

Death of Janus Verrazanus described by Giovanni Battista Ramusio.

Case 1. Folios 7.

FIFTEENTH MANUSCRIPT.

Confirmation of Janus Verrazanus' three voyages to North America, severally in 1508, 1524, and 1526.

Case 1. Folios 3.

SIXTEENTH MANUSCRIPT.

Misstatements of Andres Gonzales de Barcia respecting Janus Verrazanus.

Case 1. Folios 13.

SEVENTEENTH MANUSCRIPT.

Geographical description of New France, first called Francesca.

Case 1. Folios 5.

EIGHTEENTH MANUSCRIPT.

Francesca discovered by Janus Verrazanus.

Case 2. Folios 3.

Nineteenth Manuscript.

The cape, river, town, and people of "Norombegue," in 1545.

Case 2. Folios 7.

Twentieth Manuscript.

The Great River, called by the French "Norombegue," and by the natives Aggoncy.

Case 2. Folios 3.

THE DUTCH PERIODS.

The preliminary steps taken by certain wealthy capitalists in the United Netherlands to occupy a part of New France and to engage in profitable projects advantageous to themselves, speedily led to the proclamation by the Lords States General of the United Netherlands, on June 3, 1621, of a grant of a charter to the West-India Company, followed by amplifications of it in 1622 and 1623. In the spring of 1624 this incorporated body took possession of an extensive stretch of territory hereafter described, which was denominated New Netherland. The events immediately preceding and following the occupation and settlement of it under the government of the West-India Company are succinctly narrated in the manuscripts hereafter titled and consecutively numbered.

Twenty-first Manuscript.

Agreement of the Directors of the Amsterdam chamber of the East-India Company and Henry Hudson, on January 8, 1609.

Case 2. Folios 14.

Twenty-second Manuscript.

Robert Juet's journal of Henry Hudson's third voyage, begun March 25, 1609.

Case 2. Folios 94.

Twenty-third Manuscript.

The exploration of the Great River, in 1609, suggested to Henry Hudson by Captain John Smith.

Case 2. Folios 15.

Twenty-fourth Manuscript.

Joannes de Laet's account of Henry Hudson's voyage in 1609.

Case 2. Folios 7.

Twenty-fifth Manuscript.

Charter of the West-India Company granted June 3, 1621.

Case 2. Folios 57.

Second part of the twenty-fifth manuscript: Amplification of the charter of the West-India Company, June 10, 1622.

Case 2. Folios 13.

Third part of the twenty-fifth manuscript: Amplification of the charter of the West-India Company, February 13, 1623.

Case 2. Folios 7.

Fourth part of the twenty-fifth manuscript: Agreement between the directors and the chief participants of the West-India Company, June 21, 1623.

Case 2. Folios 19.

Twenty-sixth Manuscript.

The great North River of New Netherland, early known as the Great River.

Case 3. Folios 7.

Twenty-seventh Manuscript.

Geographical description of the coast of New Netherland, in 1625.

Case 3. Folios 7.

Twenty-eighth Manuscript.

Purchase of the island Manhates from the Wilden, in 1626.

Case 3. Folios 5.

Twenty-ninth Manuscript.

The Rev. Jonas Michaelius's letter to the Hon. Joannes Foreest, from the island of Manhates, August 8, 1628.

Case 3. Folios 27.

Thirtieth Manuscript.

The Rev. Jonas Michaelius's letter to the Rev. Adriaan Jorisson Smout, from the island of the Manhates, August 11, 1628.

Case 3. Folios 37.

Thirty-first Manuscript.

Historical account of the most memorable events happening in New Netherland between the years 1623 and 1630.

Case 3. Folios 113.

Thirty-second Manuscript.

Freedoms and Exemptions for the patroons, masters, or private persons who will plant any colonies in and send cattle to New Netherland, drawn up for the benefit of the General West-India Company, in New Netherland, and for the profit of the patroons, masters, and private persons; June 7, 1629.

Case 3. Folios 31.

Thirty-third Manuscript.

Derivation and signification of the names originally designating Long Island, the site of the Borough of Brooklyn, its physical features, and aboriginal inhabitants.

Case 4. Folios 35.

EARLY LAND GRANTS AND DEEDS.

The names early bestowed upon the different tracts of land, bays, and streams diversifying the scenery of the stretch of territory now the site of the Borough of Brooklyn, as well as the geographical title descriptive of the physical features of Long Island that are presented under corrupted forms in letters-patent and deeds issued and given to the first settlers as confirmed and sanctioned by the governors-general and councils of New Netherland, are severally presented in the copies of these land grants and conveyances hereafter titled. The value of these land papers and deeds are indisputably beyond estimation, for they validly establish the situation and bounds of the first plantations and farms that were seated on the area of land now denominated Kings County. The delineation of the map that has been begun under the direction and supervision of the committee will cartographically exhibit the outlines of the different tracts of land possessed by the Dutch and English settlers dwelling in this part of New Netherland.

Thirty-fourth Manuscript.

Confirmation to Jacobus van Corler of the middlemost of the three flats named *Castuteeuw*, June 16, 1636.

Case 4. Folios 7, and typewritten duplicate.

Thirty-fifth Manuscript.

Confirmation to Andries Hudden and Wolphert Gerritsen of the westernmost of the three flats named *Keskateuw*, July 16, 1636.

Case 4. Folios 7, and typewritten duplicate.

Thirty-sixth Manuscript.

Confirmation to Wouter van Twiller of the easternmost of the three flats named *Castetuew,* July 16, 1636.

Case 4. Folios 7, and typewritten duplicate.

Thirty-seventh Manuscript.

Confirmation to Wouter van Twiller of Nut Island, called *Pagganck,* June 16, 1637.

Case 4. Folios 7, and typewritten duplicate.

Thirty-eighth Manuscript.

Confirmation to George Rapalje of a piece of land called *Rinnegachkonck*, June 16, 1637.

Case 4. Folios 7, and typewritten duplicate.

Thirty-ninth Manuscript.

Renunciation by Jacobus van Corler of his title and claim to the flat to the west of the easternmost of the three flats called *Caskuteije,* to Wouter van Twiller, July 22, 1638.

Case 4. Folios 4.

Fortieth Manuscript.

Renunciation by Andries Hudden of his claim and half share in *Achtervelt,* thereby transferring the same to Gerrit Wolphertsz, July 26, 1638.

Case 4. Folios 4.

Forty-first Manuscript.

Confirmation to the Directors of the West-India Company of a piece of land stretching from *Rinnegachonck* to *Mespaechtes,* August 1, 1638.

Case 4. Folios 7, and typewritten duplicate.

Forty-second Manuscript.

Sale of a plantation at *Gouwanes* by Tomas Bescher to Cornelis Lambertsen Cool, May 17, 1639.

Case 4. Folios 5, and typewritten duplicate.

Forty-third Manuscript.

Particulars of the renunciation by Andries Hudden of his claim and half share pertaining to the farm called *Achtervelt* jointly belonging to him and Wolphert Gerritsen, August 2, 1639.

Case 4. Folios 4.

Forty-fourth Manuscript.

Confirmation to Tomas Bescher of a piece of land on Long Island, hard by *Saphorakan,* November 28, 1639.

Case 4. Folios 5, and typewritten duplicate.

FORTY-FIFTH MANUSCRIPT.

Confirmation to Reijer Lambertsz of land on the bend of *Marechkawick*, March 23, 1640.

Case 4. Folios 5, and typewritten duplicate.

FORTY-SIXTH MANUSCRIPT.

Confirmation to Frerick Lubbertsen of land on Long Island, near *Merechkawikingh*, May 27, 1640.

Case 4. Folios 5, and typewritten duplicate.

FORTY-SEVENTH MANUSCRIPT.

Confirmation to Abraham Rijken of land on Long Island, opposite *Rinnegaconck*, August 8, 1640.

Case 4. Folios 5, and typewritten duplicate.

FORTY-EIGHTH MANUSCRIPT.

Confirmation to Pieter Montfort of a piece of land lying on Long Island, May 29, 1641.

Case 4. Folios 5.

FORTY-NINTH MANUSCRIPT.

Confirmation to Jan Montfoort of land on Long Island, near *Renegakonc*, May 29, 1641.

Case 4. Folios 5.

Fiftieth Manuscript.

Confirmation to Lambert Huijbertsen Mol of land on Long Island, near the channel of *Rinnegaconck*, September 7, 1641.

Case 4. Folios 5.

Fifty-first Manuscript.

Confirmation to Cornelis Lambersen Cool of a piece of land on Long Island, called *Gouwanes*, April 5, 1642.

Case 4. Folios 6.

Fifty-second Manuscript.

Confirmation to Claes Cornelisen van Schouw of land on Long Island opposite the island *Manhatans*, November 14, 1642.

Case 4. Folios 5.

Fifty-third Manuscript.

Terms of an agreement made by Cornelis Dircksz Hoochlandt and Willem Tomassen regarding the sale of a house and garden, and land adjacent, and the ferry, January 24, 1643.

Case 4. Folios 4.

Fifty-fourth Manuscript.

Confirmation to Antony Jansen van Salee of land opposite *Conijen* (Coney) Island, May 27, 1643.

Case 4. Folios 6.

Fifty-fifth Manuscript.

Confirmation to Pieter Ceser of land on Long Island, in the bend of *Merechkawick*, June 17, 1643.

Case 4. Folios 7.

Fifty-sixth Manuscript.

Confirmation to Wouter van Twiller of land on Long Island, called *Roode Hoec* (Red Hook), June 22, 1643.

Case 4. Folios 5.

Fifty-seventh Manuscript.

Confirmation to Jacob Wolphertsen of a piece of land lying on Long Island, July 6, 1643.

Case 4. Folios 5.

Fifty-eighth Manuscript.

Confirmation to George Bacxter of a piece of land lying on Long Island, July 6, 1643.

Case 5. Folios 5.

Fifty-ninth Manuscript.

Confirmation to Pieter Montfoort of a parcel of land for a tobacco plantation on Long Island, on the bay of *Meyrechkawick,* August 17, 1643.

Case 5. Folios 7.

Sixtieth Manuscript.

Confirmation to Gysbert op Dyck of the whole of *Conijen* (Coney) Islant, May 24, 1644.

Case 5. Folios 7.

Sixty-first Manuscript.

Confirmation to Jan Evertsz Bout of a piece of land lying on *Marechkawick,* July 6, 1645.

Case 5. Folios 7.

Sixty-second Manuscript.

Confirmation to Henrij Breser of a piece of land lying on the East River, Long Island, September 4, 1645.

Case 5. Folios 7.

Sixty-third Manuscript.

Confirmation to Claes Carsten of land on Long Island, beginning at the *Halve Hoeck* (Half Cape), September 5, 1645.

Case 5. Folios 5.

Sixty-fourth Manuscript.

Confirmation to the Directors of the West-India Company of land lying between *Kijnen* (Cows') Island and *Weywitsprittner*, September 10, 1645.

Case 5. Folios 5.

Sixty-fifth Manuscript.

Confirmation to Andries Hudden of a piece of land on Long Island, obliquely opposite the Fort, September 12, 1645.

Case 5. Folios 7.

Sixty-sixth Manuscript.

Confirmation to Claes Jansen van Naerden of a piece of land, opposite the Fort, September 30, 1645.

Case 5. Folios 7.

Sixty-seventh Manuscript.

Confirmation to Robbert Pinoijer of a piece of land on Long Island, between the land of Antony Jansz and Mylady Moedij, November 29, 1645.

Case 5. Folios 5.

Sixty-eighth Manuscript.

Confirmation to Cornelis Dircksz, ferryman, of a piece of land on Long Island, December 12, 1645.

Case 5. Folios 7.

Sixty-ninth Manuscript.

Confirmation to Pieter Cornelisz, carpenter, of a piece of land lying on *Marechkawick,* February 8, 1646.

Case 5. Folios 7.

Seventieth Manuscript.

Confirmation to Willem Cornesze (or Cornelisen) of a piece of land on Long Island, in the bend of *Marechkawick,* February 19, 1646.

Case 5. Folios 5.

Seventy-first Manuscript.

Confirmation to Huijch Aertsz van Rosum of a piece of land lying on *Marechkawick,* February 22, 1646.

Case 5. Folios 7.

Seventy-second Manuscript.

Confirmation to Joris Dircksz of a piece of land lying on *Marechkawick,* March 23, 1646.

Case 5. Folios 5.

Seventy-third Manuscript.

Confirmation to Captain Jan Onderhil of a small island formerly called *Meutelaers* Island, May 14, 1646.

Case 5. Folios 5.

Seventy-fourth Manuscript.

Confirmation to George Bacxter and Ritchert Clof, and their associated company of certain land on the south side of Long Island, named *Canarise,* January 21, 1647.

Case 5. Folios 5.

Seventy-fifth Manuscript.

Confirmation to Gerrit Wolphersz of a piece of land lying on *Rechkeweck* in the valley of the *Gouwanisse* channel, March 11, 1647.

Case 5. Folios 5.

Seventy-sixth Manuscript.

Confirmation to Cornelis van Tienhoven of a piece of land in the parcelling out of Breukelen, formerly named *Marechkawick,* March 15, 1647.

Case 5. Folios 5.

Seventy-seventh Manuscript.

Confirmation to Jan Pietersz of a piece of land on Long Island, March 29, 1647.

Case 5. Folios 5.

Seventy-eighth Manuscript.

Confirmation to Hans Hansz of a piece of land on Long Island, stretching to the channel of *Mespachtes,* March 30, 1647.

Case 5. Folios 5.

Seventy-ninth Manuscript.

Confirmation to Jan Haes, having married the widow of Za. Eduwaert Fiscock, of a piece of land lying at the West angle of *Rechkewick,* on the East River, April 2, 1647.

Case 5. Folios 5.

Eightieth Manuscript.

Memoranda. Pieter Montfoort, in addition to the land heretofore described, received [a piece of land] 220 rods long, in line with and of the same width as the first piece, on condition that it should not interfere with any plantation in Breuckelen, May 1, 1647.

Case 5. Folio 1.

Eighty-first Manuscript.

Confirmation to Jan Montfoortt of a piece of land, bordering on the bay of *Merechkawich,* May 1, 1647.

Case 5. Folios 4.

Eighty-second Manuscript.

Memoranda. There was further granted to the widow of Jan Montfoort, in the rear of the aforesaid land, a piece of land extending in length 190 rods in the same direction as the aforesaid land, and of the same width, on condition that the same should not tend to the prejudice of any of the neighbors, May 1, 1647.

Case 5. Folio 1.

Eighty-third Manuscript.

Confirmation to Jan Forbus of a piece of land lying on the creek of Dirck, the Norman, May 15, 1647.

Case 5. Folios 2.

Eighty-fourth Manuscript.

Sale of a parcel of land, at the north end of the flat of Amersvoort, by Wolphert Gerritsz to Teunes Cornelissen, July 3, 1647.

Case 5. Folios 4.

Eighty-fifth Manuscript.

Agreement between Herrij Breser and S^{r} Cornelis d'Potter for the purchase of certain lands on the East River, August 29, 1651.

Case 5. Folios 6.

Eighty-sixth Manuscript.

Agreement between Remmert Jansen, on the one side, and Barent Jansen Bal and Hendrick Dircksen, on the other side, regarding the lease of a certain farm on the south side of the farm of Hans Hansen, called *Rennegackonck*, August 31, 1651.

Case 5. Folios 7.

Eighty-seventh Manuscript.

Contract for the sale of a parcel of land on Long Island, and a certain house in Breuckelen to S^{r} Cornelis de Potter by Cornelis Dirricksen, January 4, 1652.

Case 5. Folios 6.

Eighty-eighth Manuscript.

Agreement between Cornelis Dirricksen, ferryman, on the one side and Sir Cornelis de Potter on the other, for the purchase of a certain parcel of land, at the ferry, January 4, 1652.

Case 5. Folios 7.

Eighty-ninth Manuscript.

Agreement between Cornelis Dirricksen, ferryman, on the one side and Sir Cornelis de Potter, on the other, for the purchase of a certain parcel of land, January 4, 1652.

Case 5. Folios 7.

Ninetieth Manuscript.

Agreement between Pieter Linde, on the one side, and Barent Janssen, on the other for the purchase of a certain parcel of land, between the lands of Andries Hudden and Claes Janssen Ruijtter, January 29, 1652.

Case 5. Folios 6.

Ninety-first Manuscript.

Sale of a parcel of land on the East River, by Jacob Leendersz by power of attorney from his father-in-law, Frederick Lubbertsen, to Jan Hendricksen Stelman, March 7, 1652.

Case 5. Folios 6.

Ninety-second Manuscript.

Confirmation of the sale of a piece of land, on the west side of the road leading to Flatbush, by Gerrit Bicker to Eduardt Griffins, granted to the said Gerrit Bicker, on the 25th of February, 1653, by the Director-General and Council of New Netherland, and confirmed February 28, 1653.

Case 5. Folios 4.

Ninety-third Manuscript.

Confirmation of the sale of a piece of land in Middewout on the west side of the road to Flatbush, by virtue of a deed given the grantor, by Gerrit Bijcker, by the grantor Eduart Griffin to Bartel Lott, July 28, 1653.

Case 5. Folios 4.

Ninety-fourth Manuscript.

Confirmation to Arent van Hattem of a certain parcel of land lying in the village of Midwout, on the east side of the highway, June 4, 1654.

Case 5. Folios 3.

Ninety-fifth Manuscript.

Confirmation to Egbert van Borsum of a plot of ground on Long Island, lying at the ferry, August 28, 1654.

Case 5. Folios 3.

Ninety-sixth Manuscript.

Deed conveying a piece of land in Flatbush, otherwise called Midwout, together with a house and barn thereon, from Dirck Jansz to Cornelis van Ruijven, November 24, 1654.

Case 5. Folios 6.

Ninety-seventh Manuscript.

Confirmation of the sale by Cornelis van Tienhoven to Jan Cornelisz Damen of a certain parcel of land with the house standing thereon in the village of Brueckelen, between Joris Dercksen and black Hans, April 29, 1655.

Case 5. Folios 6.

Ninety-eighth Manuscript.

Confirmation to Ijsack Foreest of a parcel of land in the village of Midwout, December 1, 1655.

Case 5. Folios 3.

Ninety-ninth Manuscript.

Confirmation to Nicasius de Sille of a parcel of land on Long Island, in *Mespat*, beginning at the bounds of Franscoijs Doutheij's land on the kill, extending west southwesterly along the land of Hans Hansen, March 27, 1656.

Case 5. Folios 4.

One Hundredth Manuscript.

Confirmation to Jochem Garritsen Cock of a plot of ground in the village of Breuckelen, May 27, 1656.

Case 5. Folios 3.

One Hundred and First Manuscript.

Confirmation to Cornelis Theunissen of a piece of land in Amesfoort, beginning at the palisade fence of Pieter Clasz and extending west southwesterly to the wagon road or the *Stroom Kil,* June 1, 1657.

Case 5. Folios 4.

One Hundred and Second Manuscript.

Confirmation to Hans Jongh and Daniel Stiger of a lot near the ferry, August 25, 1657.

Case 5. Folios 2.

One Hundred and Third Manuscript.

Confirmation to the heirs of Bruijn Barentsen of a plot of ground in the village of Breuckelen, October 4, 1658.

Case 5. Folios 3.

One Hundred and Fourth Manuscript.

Confirmation to Gustavus Danielis of a lot in the village of Midwout, April 21, 1659.

Case 5. Folios 2.

One Hundred and Fifth Manuscript.

Confirmation to Cornelis van Nes of a piece of land, near the village of Amesfoort, May 23, 1659.

Case 5. Folios 2.

One Hundred and Sixth Manuscript.

Confirmation to Jan Martensen of a parcel of land, near the village of Amesfoort, August 20, 1660.

Case 5. Folios 3.

One Hundred and Seventh Manuscript.

Confirmation to Roeloff Marsensen of a parcel of land near the village of Amesfoort, January 29, 1661.

Case 5. Folios 2.

One Hundred and Eighth Manuscript.

Confirmation to Elbert Elbertsz of a parcel of land, within the jurisdiction of Amesfoort, on Baes Jeuriaens' Hook, June 14, 1661.

Case 5. Folios 2.

One Hundred and Ninth Manuscript.

Confirmation to Gerrit Snediger of a parcel of land in the village of Middewout, on the west side of the road to the north of the church, January 24, 1664.

Case 5. Folios 6.

One Hundred and Tenth Manuscript.

Confirmation to Claes Claesen of a parcel of land in the village of New Utrecht, January 29, 1664.

Case 5. Folios 4.

One Hundred and Eleventh Manuscript.

Confirmation to Cornelis van Ruijven of a parcel of land in the village of Midwout, February 26, 1664.

Case 5. Folios 4.

One Hundred and Twelfth Manuscript.

Confirmation to Jan Martijn of a plot of ground, on Long Island, at the ferry, October 19, 1664.

Case 5. Folios 2.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Manuscript.

Deposition of *Zeuw Kamingh* known as *Kaus Hansen,* and *Keurom,* both Indians regarding the limits of the land of Paulus Vanderbeeck, which, previous to the present time was sold by a certain Indian known as Chief or Sachem *Ka,* to Jacques Bentijn and William Ariensen (Bennett), the latter having been the husband of Maria Thomas, now the wife of Paulus Vanderbeeck, April 4, 1667 (English style).

Case 5. Folios 2.

BROOKLYN.

The origin of the name of Brooklyn that titled the site of the town, together with the chirographic forms of the early designations that gave geographic distinction to the physical features of its territory.

From information contributed by the letters-patent and the deeds titled in the preceding list, it is evident, that although the tracts of land lying within limits of the present territory of the Borough of Brooklyn were granted and confirmed, in 1636, by Wouter van Twiller the resident director-general of the West-India Company and the Council of New Netherland, not one of them was settled upon that year. The tract, which Joris or George Rapalje bought of the Indian owners, for a certain quantity of merchandise, as disclosed by the instrument of confirmation of June 16, 1637, was probably the first which was occupied and cultivated. It was called "*Rinnegackonck*," and bordered upon the East River, and stretched eastward from the bend of the shore where now is the United States Navy-yard, and terminated southward in the woods limiting it in that direction.

The next tracts of land that were occupied and farmed lay westward of it, and extended along the East River beyond the different channels of water bearing the name of "*Gouwanes*" and other corrupted forms of the original title.

The first settlers of the western end of Long Island were not exclusively people from the United Netherlands, but had severally been inhabitants of Iceland, Greenland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Flanders, France, Portugal, Spain, Italy,

England, Scotland, and Ireland as designated in the extant land papers and conveyances of the Dutch period. No early settled part of North America, embracing so small an area of territory as that of the site of the Borough of Brooklyn, had within it people of so many distinct nationalities in so short a range of time as seven and thirty years.

Of the six towns founded before the year 1661: Breuckelen, Midwout, Amersfoort, New Utrecht, Gravesend, and Boswijck, the first mentioned has the precedence of having been the first to attract settlers. The most prominent of the physical features of the original territory of the town of Breuckelen bordering upon the East River were early designated under the strange names of "*Gouwanes,*" "*Marechkawick,*" "*Rinnegackonck,*" and "*Mespaechtes.*"

The present geographical title of Brooklyn is historically derived from a village seated on the left bank of the Vecht, in the province of Utrecht, Holland. It was anciently known under variously spelled names as *Bracola, Broiclede, Broclede, Broklede, Broeclandia, Broeklandia,* and *Broeklande.* The name *Breukelen,* now distinguishing the village in the province of Utrecht, as said by an authoritative philologist, should be *Broekede,* as it was in 838.

Records of the Town of Breuckelen.

It is probable that the town of Breuckelen was founded a number of years before the town of Midwout, possibly in the latter part of the fourth decade of the seventeenth century during the administration of the government of New Netherland by Director-general Willem Kieft. As there is no information extant regarding the text of the letters-patent setting forth the particulars contained in the instrument of institution, nevertheless certain land grants and deeds exist

on which to ground inferences respecting the relative date of the founding of the town.

Tradition relates that the original records that were in the custody of one of the inhabitants of the town at the beginning of the War of the Revolution, who, having remained an adherent of the English Crown, when quitting the town, took with him the books containing them. It is further related that the records were carried by him to England. Regarding them as of great value to the inhabitants of the town, the persons having later possession of the records, brought them back to New York in the early part of the last century and offered them for sale. Finding no purchaser, they returned to England with the records. Later attempts to ascertain the names of the individuals knowing the place of the deposit of the records were fruitless, and subsequently, it seems, no persistent quest for them was undertaken.

MIDWOUT.

The division of the territory, now embraced in the site of the Borough of Brooklyn, into districts, began by the institution of a second town southeastward of the town of Breuckelen. The physical features of its area naturally differentiated its landscape from that of the first erected town. It was a region of woods and bushes, which fact and that of the general flatness of its surface, it was descriptively denominated "*Vlacte bos.*"

Although the town lay within the limits of the tract of land acquired in 1636 by Jacobus van Corler, being the middlemost of the three flats named "*Castuteeuw,*" the import of the name given the town "*Midwout*" (Midwood), would evidently afford ground for the inference that it was so called from a stretch of woodland originally diversifying a part of the landscape of the region. But as the names, Breuckelen, Amersfoort, and New Utrecht were derived from places in Holland, as were many of the names of towns in New England from towns in England, the title of the second town on the western end of Long Island, is traceable to the village of *Midwolde,* also written *Mitwold*, and anciently *Midwalda,* in the province of Groningen, in Holland.

Records of the Town of Midwout.

The extant records of the town of Midwout comprise information relating to its history from the year 1651, when a number of settlers began seating themselves on several plantations and farms lying within its limits.

In 1652, Director-general Petrus Stuyvesant constituted it a town under the title of Middelwout. The different

books containing its records can be said to be in good condition although the outer margins of some of the opening pages of the first book are partly frayed and finger-worn; the paper being thin and weak in texture. The paper yellowed by age still retains the legible outlines of the peculiar chirography of the clerks of the seventeenth century. The strange flourishes and curiously formed abbreviations of the scholarly scribes, each having a definite meaning, are not decipherable by a copyist unacquainted with this style of writing, common three centuries ago. A successful transcription of the faded Dutch text of these early New Netherland records not only demands lasting patience but also the skill and knowledge acquired by many years of experience in this field of painstaking labor.

The books containing the Dutch and English text of the records of the town of Midwout embrace the following manuscripts:

One Hundred and Fourteenth Manuscript.

Book A, numbered 100.

Dutch text. *Gront brieven en transporten*—Mortgages and conveyances, from February 1, 1670, to May 5, 1708.

Case 6. Folios 1–232.

Case 7. Folios 233–464.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Manuscript.

Book AA, numbered 101.

Dutch text. *Coop brieven en transporten*—Contracts and conveyances, from March 1, 167$\frac{8}{9}$, to May 6, 1682.

Case 8. Folios 242.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Manuscript.

Book B, numbered 102.

Dutch text, with two pages of English text. *Koopbrieven, testamenten, transporten, et cet.*—Contracts, wills, and conveyances, from October 20, 1700, to April 28, 1718.

Case 9. Folios 144.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Manuscript.

Book B, numbered 103.

Dutch text. *Protekolen en transporten*—Court minutes and conveyances, from July 2, 1659, to February 18, 1664.

Case 10. Folios 294.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Manuscript.

Book C, numbered 104.

Dutch text. *Testamenten, transporten, en hijpotheeken*—Wills, conveyances, and mortgages, from June 16, 1666, to April 4, 1679.

Case 11. Folios 1–249.

Case 12. Folios 250–538.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Manuscript.

Book D, numbered 105.

Dutch text. *Protekolen*—Court minutes, from March 7, 1664, to August 1, 1688; and insets to 1695.

Case 13. Folios 1–273.

Case 14. Folios 274–526.

One Hundred and Twentieth Manuscript.

Book numbered 106.

Dutch text. *Dorps vergaderings en Verkeizings*—Town meetings and elections, from January 20, 1701, to April 17, 1761. *Rekenings*—Accounts, 1660–1667. *Begravenings,* Burials, from November 5, 1660, to April 13, 1667.

Case 15. Folios 1–223.

Case 16. Folios 224–448.

One Hundred and Twenty-first Manuscript.

Book numbered 107.

Dutch and English texts: Dutch from November 7, 1679, to April 4, 1775—*Protekolen et cet.*—Court minutes, &c. English text, from April 2, 1776 to February 13, 1826. Court minutes, &c.

Case 17. Folios 1–250.

Case 18. Folios 251–408.

Records of the Town of Flatbush.

Memorandum. The town of Flatbush succeeded the town of Midwout.

One Hundred and Twenty-second Manuscript.

Book numbered 108.

Town meetings from April, 1819, to April, 1851.

Case 19. Folios 301.

NIEUW UTRECHT.

The town of New Utrecht, extending along the eastern side of the channel of the Narrows, derived its name from the ancient city and province of Utrecht, lying along the river Rhine, entering Holland on crossing the western border of Germany. The original territory of the town began to attract settlers about the year 1652. The town was founded in 1657, as particularized by the records.

Records of the Town of New Utrecht.

The records of the town of New Utrecht are partly written in Dutch and partly in English. They are contained in a number of books designated by such titles as are set forth by the following manuscripts that enumerate them.

One Hundred and Twenty-third Manuscript.

Book numbered 200.

A collection of Dutch and English manuscripts, thirteen in number, 1661–1719.

Case 20. Folios 36.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Manuscript.

Book A, numbered 201.

Dutch text. *Het Bovk Van Het Dvrp Vtrecht A° 1657* —The Book of the town of Utrecht, in the year 1657. His-

tory of the town, 1659–1660; town meetings, deeds, laws, highways, 1665–1831.

Transcript of certain Long Island chronicles, New Utrecht, April, 1847, by Teunis G. Bergen, deceased. English translation. Thirteen columns of printed matter.

Case 21. Folios 1–200.

Case 22. Folios 201–356.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Manuscript.

Book numbered 202.

Dutch text. *Nieuw Wijtrechtt durps Boeck begonnen in de mandtt octtober anno 1677*—New Utrecht town book, begun in the month of October, in the year 1677; from October 30, 1677, to June 1, 1682.

Case 23. Folios 88.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Manuscript.

Book numbered 203.

English text. Election of town officers, 1799–1822.

Case 24. Folios 67.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Manuscript.

Book numbered 204.

English text. Election of town officers, 1793–1803.

Case 25. Folios 102.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Manuscript.

Book numbered 205.

English text. Election of town officers, 1804–1805.

Case 25. Folios 124.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Manuscript.

New Utrecht manuscripts.

Patent granted the inhabitants by Governor-general Robert Nicolls, August 15, 1668.

Patent granted the inhabitants by Lieutenant-governor Thomas Dongan, May 13, 1686.

Duplicate typewritten copies.

Case 25. Folios 12.

GRAVESEND.

The name of the town of Gravesend, on the southwestern side of Long Island, bordering the bay of Gravesend, was evidently derived from that of the town of *Gravezande* or *Gravenzande*, overlooking the English Channel, lying southwest of The Hague or *Gravenhage*, in Holland. The ancient town, seated on the seashore along which stretched lofty dunes of sand, was likely titled *Gravezande*, because it was a region of sand belonging for many years to certain counts of Holland.

Records of the Town of Gravesend.

English is the general text of these records. The words composing it are in many instances misspelled and badly written, which greatly hinder any rapid transcription of them, and make an accurate transcriber blamable for errors not his own. Besides the obscurity of much of the text, the pages here and there are mutilated and to some extent finger-worn and torn. The eight books containing the records, chronicling the history of the town, are somewhat voluminous as is indicated by the number of folios of manuscript representing them.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Manuscript.

Book 1, numbered 300.

English text. Proceedings of town meetings, court minutes, deeds, *et cet.*, from 1646, to February 2, 1653.

Case 26. Folios 205.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Manuscript.

Book 2, numbered 301.

English text. Deeds, *et cet.,* from March 26, 1653, to November 21, 1670.

Case 27. Folios 277.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Manuscript.

Book 3, numbered 302.

English text. Proceedings of town meetings, deeds, wills, *et cet.*, from February 9, 1656, to April 11, 1670.

Case 28. Folios 217.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Manuscript.

Book 4, numbered 303.

English text. Court minutes, from October 2, 1662, to May 2, 1699.

Case 28. Folios 85.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Manuscript.

Book 5, numbered 304.

English text. Deeds, *et cet.,* from April 26, 1672, to December 4, 1685; and June 14, 1686.

Case 29. Folios 230.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Manuscript.

Book 6, numbered 305.

English text. Patents, Indian grants, deeds, births, and marriages, from December 19, 1645 to August 13, 1701.

Case 30. Folios 1–300.

Case 31. Folios 301–500.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Manuscript.

Book 7, numbered 306.

English text. Deeds, proceedings of town meetings, roads, court minutes, *et cet.*, from April 17, 1704, to November 29, 1829.

Case 32. Folios 1–300.

Case 33. Folios 301–436.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Manuscript.

Book 8, numbered 307.

English text. Canvassers' reports of elections, from May 3, 1799, to November 4, 1845.

Case 33. Folios 117.

AMERSFOORT.

The town of Amersfoort south of the town of Midwout, derived its name from the city similarly denominated, which lies on the river Eem in Holland. The name was variously spelled in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries: *Amsvorde*, *Hemesfurt*, and *Heemsfurt*, and again differently: *Eemsfort*, *Aemsfort*, *Eemfort*, *Amsfort*, *Emesfoort*, *Amisvoort*, and *Emesfort*.

The name of the town of Amersfoort, now changed to that of Flatlands, is frequently found written in extant deeds as Amesfort.

Records of the Town of Amersfoort.

The several preserved records of the town are partly in Dutch and partly in English. The text is generally legible, and the chirography excels in boldness that of the records of the other towns. The volumes containing the records of the town are well bound and evidence much care in their preservations. As titled, the books are the following:

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Manuscript.

Book numbered 400.

Dutch text. Deeds, *et cet.*, from March 26, 1667, to October 6, 1694.

English text, from December 25, 1718, to April 26, 1828.

Case 34. Folios 322.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Manuscript.

Book numbered 406.

Dutch and English text. The volume is titled "Flatlands Manuscript Records."

The Dutch text extends from June 13, 1661, to March 2, 1699; the English, from June 13, 1661, to January 15, 1822.

Case 35. Folios 117.

One Hundred and Fortieth Manuscript.

Book numbered 412.

English text. Flatlands road records, from May 19, 1684, to May 16, 1720; also November 14, 1865. Miscellaneous records, from June 13, 1661.

Case 36. Folios 108.

BOSWIJCK.

On February 4, 1660, on account of the exposed condition of the settlers dwelling upon widely scattered farms, Petrus Stuivesant the Lord Director-general, and the High Council of New Netherland, ordained, in consequence of the existing war with the Indians, that the rural people should move from their separated abodes and concentrate themselves in protected places. At that time fourteen Frenchmen, and a Dutchman, named Pieter Jan de Wit, their interpreter, were seeking an area of land on which to build themselves homes, the Lord Director-general went to *Mespaechtes* and selected a place between the creek bearing that name and the Norman's creek, where twenty-two village lots were laid out by a surveyor. On March 14, 1661, upon the request of the inhabitants to have the new village bear a distinct designation, the Lord Director-general named it *Boswijck* (Bushwick).

Records of the Town of Boswijck.

The volume of manuscripts containing the records of the town is titled: "Bushwick MS. Record Book, 1660–1825." The city of Williamsburgh is now seated on the site of the town of Bushwick. Newtown Creek was originally known as *Mespaechtes Kill.* The chirography of the records is mostly bold and distinct. The book has a thick paper cover, which is irreparably torn and badly worn.

One Hundred and Forty-first Manuscript.

"Bushwick MS. Record Book, 1660–1825."

Dutch and English text. Selection of the site of the town, names of the first settlers, deeds, wills, *et cet.* Dutch text from February 4, 1660, to April 21, 1740; English text from June 19, 1701, to November 1, 1825. Duplicates of English text, folios 248.

Case 37. Folios 368.

Case 38. Folios 370.

One Hundred and Forty-second Manuscript.

List of the officers and representatives of the towns of Breuckelen, Midwout, Amersfoort, Gravesend, Nieuw Utrecht, and Boswijck, 1652–1674.

Case 39. Folios 32.

Dutch coins, weights, and measures, and their equivalents, current and in use in New Netherland.

Case 39. Folio 1.

PROJECTED MAP.

Map of the plantations, farms, building lots, highways, and Indian paths embraced in the territory of the towns of Breuckelen, Midwout, Amersfoort, Gravesend, Nieuw Utrecht, and Boswijck, 1636–1674, begun and partly delineated.

ENGLISH PERIODS.

First period. From the surrender of the territory of New Netherland by Director-general Peter Stuyvesant to the English Crown, on September 8, 1664, when it was given the name of the Province of New York, to July 29, 1772.

Second period. On July 29, 1772, it was surrendered to the Dutch commodores, Cornelis Evertsen and Jacob Binckes, and again called New Netherland. On November 10, 1674, it was again surrendered to the English Crown by Captain Anthony Colve, the governor-general of New Netherland, and thereafter was known as the Province of New York, until November 13, 1782, when the provisional articles of peace, between Great Britain and the United States of America, were signed.

KINGS COUNTY AND ITS TOWNS.

On November 1, 1683, the law was passed to divide the Province of New York and its dependencies into shires and counties. By the act the province was divided into twelve counties: New York, Westchester, Ulster, Albany, Dutchess, Orange, Richmond, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Dukes, and Cornwall.

As enacted, Kings County was "to contain the several towns of Bushwick, Bedford, Brooklyn, Flatbush, New Utrecht, and Gravesend, with the several settlements and plantations adjacent."

One Hundred and Forty-third Manuscript.

Records of Kings County, 1691–1825.

English text. Minutes of the Court of Sessions, from November, 1691, to May 12, 1703; from May 9, 1704, to May 9, 1711; meetings of the Justices; acts of the Road Commissioners, from March 28, 1704, to July 6, 1825; proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, 1703–1707. Duplicate typewritten copies.

Case 40. Folios 164.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Manuscript.

Churches in Kings County, 1654–1909.

Dutch and English text. Excerpta from manuscriptic histories of the churches at Midwout, Amersfoort, Breuckelen, New Utrecht, Gravesend, and Boswijck. Folios 513.

History of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Gravesend from 1660 to 1892. Folios 65.

Communicants from June 27, 1763, to September 5, 1890. Folios 18.

Marriages, from December 5, 1832, to July 15, 1890. Folios 14.

Baptisms, from September 25, 1714, to September 5, 1890. Folios 59.

Deaths, from 1840 to 1890. Folios 4.

Case 41. Folios 336.

Case 42. Folios 337.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Manuscript.

Marriage records of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Brooklyn, 1660–1690. Translated by Teunis G. Bergen, deceased. Folios 7.

Baptismal records of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Brooklyn, 1660–1719. Translated by Teunis G. Bergen, deceased. Folios 69.

Case 43. Folios 76.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Manuscript.

New York Colonial Manuscripts. Council Minutes, from 1670 to 1783.

Case 44. Folios 181.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH MANUSCRIPT.

New York Colonial Manuscripts, from 1667 to 1775.

Case 45. Folios 268.

Case 46. Folios 268.

Case 47. Folios 270.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH MANUSCRIPT.

Excerpta from the Documentary History of the State of New York, vol. i., folios 48; vol. ii., folios 71; vol. iii., folios 82; vol. iv., folios 40.

Case 48. Folios 241.

Printed excerpta from the Ecclesiastical Records of New York relating to ministers and churches in Kings County, vol. i., 1623–1680.

Case 49. Pages 318.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH MANUSCRIPT.

Ibid., vol. ii., 1678–1700.

Case 50. Pages 162.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH MANUSCRIPT.

Ibid., vol. iii., 1701–1725.

Case 51. Pages 281.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST MANUSCRIPT.

Ibid., vol. iv., 1725–1750.

Case 52. Pages 349.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND MANUSCRIPT.

Printed excerpta from Colonial Laws relating to the towns in Kings County. Vol. i., 1664–1717.

Case 53. Pages 338.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD MANUSCRIPT.

Ibid., vol. ii., 1720–1737.

Case 54. Pages 157.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH MANUSCRIPT.

Ibid., vol. iii., 1739–1755.

Case 55. Pages 327.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH MANUSCRIPT.

Ibid., vol. iv., 1755–1769.

Case 56. Pages 263.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Manuscript.

Ibid., vol. v., 1770–1775.

Case 57. Pages 273.

One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Manuscript.

Printed excerpta from Colonial Military Service of men of Kings County. Vol. i., 1690–1759, pages 90; vol. ii., 1673–1785, pages 70.

Case 58. Pages 160.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR PERIOD.

The patriotic inhabitants of Kings County began associating in committees in 1775 to further their aspirations of freeing themselves from the tyrannical rule of Great Britain, and by taking up arms in self-defence to maintain their right of self-government. Every measure that was suggested by the colonial congresses and the provincial conventions for the furtherance of the cause of freedom, they speedily honored with their personal sanction and means. In consequence of the long occupation of the western part of Long Island and the city of New York by the British troops after the conflict with the enemy on the site of the Borough of Brooklyn, in 1776, little was locally accomplished to frustrate the plans of the arrogant English generals. However, during the progress of the long struggle for independence, there were many incidents betokening the patriotic zeal and personal heroism of the people of Kings County.

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Manuscript.

Kings County in the War of the Revolution, 1775–1783; Acts of the Convention and Colonial Congress; election of representatives; billeting of troops; precautions respecting the safety of cattle; active service of local military organizations, &c., &c.

Case 59. Folios 52.

One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Manuscript.

Campaign of 1776: General orders, letters, and papers relating to it and to the Battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776.

Case 59. Folios 97.

One Hundred and Sixtieth Manuscript.

Excerpta from the papers of the Honorable George Clinton relating to the War of the Revolution and to a form of government for the State of New York, from November 12, 1776, to December 1, 1788.

Case 60. Folios 65.

PEACE PERIOD.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Manuscript.

Appointments of military and civil officers for Kings County. Printed excerpta. Vol. i., 1783–1807, pages 96; vol. ii., 1807–1817, pages 37; vol. iii., 1817–1821, pages 61.

Case 61. Pages 194.

WAR OF 1812–1815.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Manuscript.

Excerpta from the Public Papers of Governor Daniel D. Tompkins, relating to the defence of the State of New York during the War of 1812–1815.

Case 62. Folios 60.

MAPS.

PARTS OF RARE MAPS REPRESENTING EARLY FIELDS OF DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION ALONG THE ATLANTIC COAST OF NORTH AMERICA, BETWEEN THE YEARS 1527 AND 1656.

1. Part of the Map of the World, made by the Viscount de Maiollo, in Genoa, in 1527, representing the site of the Borough of Brooklyn.

2. Map of New France, made by Giacomo de Gastaldi, published at Venice, in 1556.

3. Part of the Map of the World, made by Girolamo Ruscelli, published at Venice, in 1561.

4. Part of the Map of the World, made by Gerard Mercator, at Duisburg, Germany, in 1569.

5. Part of the Map of New Netherland, found, June 26, 1841, in the Royal Archives, at The Hague.

6. Map of New England, New Netherland, and Virginia, published in the 1630th edition of the *Nieuwe Wereldt* (New World), by Johannes de Laet.

7. Map of New Belgia or New Netherland, illustrating the *Beschrijvinge van Nieuw Nederlant* (Description of New Netherland), published at Amsterdam, Holland, in 1656.

Case 63.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Pictures of old localities and buildings in Brooklyn, and portraits of some of the early inhabitants, people of distinction, etc., etc.

Case 64.

MEMORANDA.

There are a number of bound volumes and folios containing typewritten duplicates of collected and compiled material to be used in printing the projected history. The books are in a large japanned tin box, which is locked, and some of the typewritten folios are temporarily disposed in the tin cases numbered 65, 66, 67, and 68.

There are in a tightly sealed wooden box a number of valuable photo-engraved plates of rare excerpta to be used in the printing of the projected history of the Borough of Brooklyn.

The collected and compiled material, represented by about eighteen thousand folios and pages, if printed, which it should be for better protection and timely use, may probably be comprised in thirty large octavo volumes, each representing four hundred pages.

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